

9000 Appendices

9100 Emergency Notification

Any person in charge of a vessel or facility must immediately give notice as soon as they have knowledge of any discharge of oil or hazardous substance. The regulations found in 40 CFR Sections 300.125, 300.300 and 300.405 require that such notifications be made directly to the NRC, which will relay the report to the cognizant USCG or EPA OSC. The OSC's staff must be prepared to receive reports and react accordingly. The more complete the initial information the better, but further notifications should not be held up pending investigation.

9110 Initial Awareness, Assessment & Notification Sequence

The USCG shall to the extent possible fill out the [Spill Incident Report Sheet](#) and begin notifications.

9110.1 Initial Assessment Check-off List

The first responders on-scene will attempt to gather as much information as possible to obtain an accurate description of the incident (see [Initial Incident Briefing Form](#), MSO Providence's [Initial Assessment Job Aid](#), and the [ICS Form 201](#)). The investigation team will gather information required to recommend countermeasures to minimize or mitigate adverse impacts of the spill. This information should be detailed, consistent, and systematic. This information is not only of value to the response personnel; the Information Officer can prepare a press statement with the factual information gathered during the initial investigation to address any questions from the public.

9110.2 Initial Action Check-off List

When the investigation shows that an actual or potential minor discharge exists, the FOSC shall monitor the situation to ensure that proper removal action is taken.

Determine if effective and immediate removal or prevention of a discharge can be achieved by private party efforts (see MSO Providence's Pollution Response Action Job Aid), and where the discharge does not pose a substantial threat to public health or welfare, determine whether the responsible party or other person is properly carrying out removal.

9110.3 Notification Check-off List

Upon notification of a discharge or a suspected discharge of oil, the communications watchstander (during working hours) or the dispatcher (during non-working hours) will complete applicable notifications as listed on page 2 of the Spill Incident Report Sheet.

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9200 Personnel and Services Directory

9210 Federal Resources/Agencies

9210.1 Trustees for Natural Resources

Please contact MSO Providence for a current listing of Trustees for Natural Resources.

9210.2 USCG

General Listing of all Units: <http://www.uscg.mil/units.html>

Group Boston	MSO Boston
Group Woods Hole	MSO Providence
Group / MSO Long Island Sound	Air Station Cape Cod
Group Moriches	RRT1 Contacts
Activities New York	

9210.21 USCG National Strike Force (NSF)

The [USCG National Strike Force \(NSF\)](#) is composed of four units, the National Strike Force Coordination Center ([NSFCC](#)), Atlantic ([AST](#)), Gulf ([GST](#)), and Pacific ([PST](#)) Strike Teams. These units combined provide a valuable source of technical and managerial expertise to Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) responding to oil or hazardous materials pollution incidents.

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9210.22 USCG District Response Advisory Team (DRAT)

	(617) 223-8441 OR (800) 848-3942 x.8441 Pager (800) 932-1224 Fax (617) 223-8094
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9210.23 Public Information Assist Team (PIAT)

The [Public Information Assist Team \(PIAT\)](#) public affairs specialists are trained in oil and hazardous response techniques and Joint Information Center organization, and thus are uniquely qualified to assist OSCs with the concern generated by spill situations. They respond with portable computer and communications equipment, along with camera and video gear, and can set up an information organization to meet OSC's goals at any site, regardless of its remoteness.

9210.24 USCG Reserve

MSO Providence's Administration Department maintains a list of reserve personnel.

9210.25 USCG Auxiliary

MSO Providence's Administration Department maintains a list of auxiliary personnel.

9210.3 NOAA

[NOAA](#)'s Office of Response and Restoration (NOAA OR&R):

- ❑ **[Respond](#) to dozens of spills** of oil and other hazardous materials each year.
- ❑ **[Help](#) emergency planners prepare** for potential accidents.
- ❑ **Create [software](#), [databases](#), and other tools** to help people respond to hazardous materials accidents.
- ❑ **[Work](#) to find remedies for environmental damage** caused by hazardous waste sites in coastal areas.
- ❑ **[Assess](#) injury to coastal resources** from releases of oil and other hazardous materials, and pursue restoration from those responsible for the harm.

9210.31 Scientific Support Coordinator

NOAA SSC www.response.restoration.noaa.gov	Office number (617) 223-8016 Emergency number (206) 526-4911
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9210.32 Discharge & Release Trajectory Modeling

NOAA's Office of Response & Restoration provides some tools and information for people dealing with spills of oil and petroleum products including:

[Software for Oil Spill Responders and Planners](#)

GNOME (the [General NOAA Oil Modeling Environment](#)) is a free computer program you can use to:

- ☐ Predict how wind, currents, and other processes might move and spread oil spilled on the water.
- ☐ Learn how predicted oil trajectories are affected by inexactness ("uncertainty") in current and wind observations and forecasts.
- ☐ See how spilled oil is predicted to change chemically and physically ("weather") during the time that it remains on the water's surface.

The [Trajectory Analysis Planner](#) (TAP) shows how spilled oil might move and spread within a particular body of water, and how it might affect sensitive sites, such as seabird rookeries or marine mammal hauling grounds.

9210.33 Oceanic & Atmospheric Modeling

The CAMEO ([Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations](#)) program is an integrated set of software modules jointly developed by NOAA and EPA. It's designed to help first responders and emergency planners plan for and quickly respond to chemical accidents. CAMEO includes a database of hazardous chemicals.

[MARPLOT](#), an electronic mapping program.

[ALOHA](#), a computer model that predicts the movement of chemical gases in the atmosphere.

The [Chemical Reactivity Worksheet](#), which predicts potential reactivity between two or more chemicals, if they are mixed together.

9210.4 U.S. Navy Supervisor Salvage (SUPSALV)

Organization	Phone #
<u>USCG Marine Safety Center</u> <u>USCG Salvage Engineering Response Team (SERT)</u> Address: 400 Seventh St. SW Washington, DC 20590	Main number (202) 366-6480 Emergency number (800) 424-8802 Fax (202) 366-3877

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<u>Navy Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV)</u> Address: Naval Sea Systems Command Attn: SEA 00C 2531 Jefferson Davis Highway Arlington, VA 22242-5160	Main number (202) 781-1731 Emergency Number (703) 602-7527 Fax (202) 781-4588 Calling this number will reach the NAVSEA Duty Officer, who will contact key SUPSALV personnel.
<u>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE)</u> Address: US Army Corps of Engineers New England District 696 Virginia Road Concord, MA 01742-2751	Main number (978) 318-8111 Several phone and fax numbers depending on the need of the call.

9210.5 EPA Emergency Response Teams

EPA Region I Emergency Response Division EPA Emergency Response Team www.ERT.org	Main number (617) 223-7265 Main number (732) 321-6740 Emergency number (732) 321-6660
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RRT1 Contacts

Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office ([CEPPO](#)) is responsible for the overall coordination of emergency management for the EPA; in that capacity CEPPO provides the Emergency Coordinator, Deputy Emergency Coordinator, and Emergency Operations Center for the Agency. Additionally, CEPPO provides leadership for the National Incident Coordination Team (NICT), which is EPA's intra-agency team organized to deal with assets and policy coordination during significant emergency events.

9210.6 Agency for Toxic Substance and Diseases (ATSDR)

Agency for Toxic Substance/Disease Registry www.atsd.cdc.gov	Main number (617) 918-1491 Emergency number (404) 498-0210
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9220 State Resources/Agencies

9220.1 Government Official Liaisons (Governor's Aide, County Executive)

Please contact MSO Providence for a current listing of the Government Official Liaisons.

9220.2 Trustees for Natural Resources

Please contact MSO Providence for a current listing of the Trustees for Natural Resources.

9220.3 State Emergency Response Committees (SERC)

Rhode Island Office of Emergency Management http://www.state.ri.us/riema/riemaaa.html	Main number (401) 946-9996
Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency http://www.state.ma.us/mema/about/departments/serc/serc.htm	Area II Bridgewater- (508) 697-3600 State Offices Framingham – (508) 820-2000

9220.4 State Agencies

Massachusetts Resources	
Massachusetts Department of Fisheries and Wildlife www.masswildlife.org	Division of Law Enforcement-Environ. Police (800) 632-8075 Division of Marine Fisheries Pocasset- (508) 563-1799 Division of Fisheries and Wildlife Westboro- (508) 792-7270

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Massachusetts Coastal Zone Management www.state.ma.us/czm	South Coastal Region (508) 946-2719 Cape Cod and Islands (508) 362-1760
Providence and Worcester Railroad www.pwrr.com	800-447-2003 X318 For after hour emergencies, call Worcester Train Dispatcher (800) 447-2003 X400

<i>Rhode Island Resources</i>	
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management www.state.ri.us/dem	Main number (401) 222-3070

9220.5 State Historic Preservation Office

[Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission](#)

[Massachusetts Historical Commission](#)

9220.6 Law Enforcement Agencies

[Rhode Island State Police](#)

[Massachusetts State Police- Troop D](#)

9220.7 Hazardous Substances Response Teams

Rhode Island – TBD

[Massachusetts](#) Coordinated by the Department of Fire Services, the Regional Hazardous Materials Response Program is an innovative response system designed to provide specialized response of personnel and equipment to the 351 communities of the Commonwealth, to enable them to protect the public, the environment, and property during incidents involving a release or potential release of hazardous materials.

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9230 Local Resources/Agencies

9230.1 Trustees for Natural Resources

Please contact MSO Providence for a current listing of the Trustees for Natural Resources.

9230.2 Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC)

Rhode Island SERC Chair c/o RI State Fire Marshal 24 Conway Avenue Quonset/Davisville Industrial Park North Kingstown, RI 02852	Main number (401) 294-0861 Fax (401) 295-9092
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Massachusetts

In 1987, the [Massachusetts State Emergency Response Commission](#), in compliance with the new legislation, designated each MEMA sub-area as planning districts and appointed a Local Emergency Planning Committee for each city and town within them. The legislation required that the committees have representation from a specified number of interest groups.

9230.3 Local Environmental Agencies

See [State Listing](#)

9230.4 Law Enforcement Agencies

[Rhode Island](#)

Massachusetts - TBD

9230.5 Port Authority/Harbormaster

[Rhode Island](#)

[Massachusetts](#)

9230.6 Fire Departments

[Rhode Island](#)

[Massachusetts](#)

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9230.7 Hazardous Substances Response Teams

See State Listing

9230.8 Explosive Ordinance Detachments (EOD)

Newport Navy EOD Address: 1176 Howell Street Bldg. 119 Newport, RI 02841	Main number (401) 832-3301 Emergency number (401) 832 4882 / 2706 (Military Security)
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9230.9 Site Safety Personnel/Health Departments (TBD)

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9240 Private Resources

Due to the myriad of hazardous substances transported or disposed of throughout this COTP zone, expertise in handling each substance is almost impossible. There are a number of resources where responders can turn to for assistance including:

9240.1 Clean-up Companies (BOA & Non-BOA)

Oil Spill Resource & Info Center	Website for Contractors
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9240.2 Media (Television, Radio, Newspaper)

The MSO Providence Public Affairs Officer (PAO) maintains a comprehensive list of [newspaper, TV and radio contacts](#) throughout the zone, as well as key periodical contacts.

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9240.3 Fire Fighting/Salvage Companies/Divers (TBD)

9240.4 Fishing Cooperatives and Fleets (TBD)

9240.5 Wildlife Rescue Organizations (TBD)

9240.6 Volunteer Organizations (TBD)

[Save the Bay](#) is designated by the state of Rhode Island to coordinate volunteers during oil spill incidents within the Narragansett Bay area.

[The Coalition for Buzzards Bay](#) is designated by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MADEP) to coordinate volunteers during oil spill incidents within the Buzzards Bay area.

9240.7 Maritime Associations/Organizations/Cooperatives (TBD)

9240.8 Academic Institutions (TBD)

9240.9 Laboratories (TBD)

9240.10 Emergency Medical Services (TBD)

9250 Stakeholders

Please contact MSO Providence for a current listing of Stakeholders.

9300 *Draft Incident Action Plan (IAP)*

9400 *Area Planning Documentation*

9410 Discharge & Release History (TBD)

9420 Risk Assessment (TBD)

9430 Planning Assumptions - Background Information (TBD)

9440 Planning Scenarios

Most Probable Discharge

The most probable discharge for MSO Providence's zone is one that occurs weekly. This is the "accidental" pumping of bilges from fishing vessels or the over filling of fuel tanks on pleasure craft.

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This type of spill occurs frequently in New Bedford MA, Newport RI, Point Judith, RI and at various locations throughout Cape Cod. They are usually 5-25 gallons and can take several hours to clean up once a contractor arrives on scene. Occasionally these spills are not handled by the responsible party and may result in use of OSLTF costing between \$2,000 - \$5,000. The MSO has adequate personnel and resources available to handle this category of spills.

Maximum Most Probable Discharge

The maximum most probable discharge involves the discharge of 300,000 gallons of oil in connection with the grounding of a tanker. In Narragansett Bay, based on traffic flow, it is likely the spill will involve the lighter oil products. In Buzzards Bay and the Cape Cod Canal, there is no difference in likelihood of a discharge from any particular product.

Worst Case Discharge

The worst case discharge for this zone is a fully laden tank vessel of approximately 220,000 barrels (over 9 million gallons) of black oil, veering off course or deviating from the traffic separation lanes and grounding at Nantucket Shoals. The Area Committee selected this scenario due to the similar grounding in 1977 by the T/V ARGO MERCHANT that occurred in this area. This scenario presents the largest capacity vessel that would pass through the zone and this is the only area where crude oil enters the zone. The possibility for a total loss is high due to the bottom conditions, remoteness of the area, the lack of timely salvage available and the extreme weather and sea conditions that are often present.

Given this scenario for a worst case discharge, it may be stated that the opportunity for recovery and mitigation is slim. The conditions stated above that would cause this scenario would also preclude its mitigation. Shoreline impact from this discharge would, under prevalent conditions, be minimal due to currents that would carry the oil out to sea. However, a significant response effort would be mounted with a unified command post most likely being established at Air Station Cape Cod and an afloat field post established on an appropriate cutter. By using the On-Scene Commander's report from the T/V ARGO MERCHANT case as a guide, many issues would be examined such as the use of chemical countermeasures, in-situ burn, impact of wildlife, etc. Certainly media, political and scientific demands alone would require the efforts of a multitude of response professionals. For this reason this incident might be designated as a Spill Of National Significance (SONS).

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9500 List of Agreements

Interagency Agreements and Acronyms

MOU between the U.S. Coast Guard and the Environmental Protection Agency for Funding Vendor Costs Incurred by the U.S. Coast Guard During Emergency Response to Releases or Threats of Releases of Hazardous Substances -- Signed 04 January 1982.

MOU between the Departments of the Interior and Transportation Concerning Respective Responsibilities Under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan -- Signed 16 August 1971.

Interagency Agreement (IAA) between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Coast Guard for Participation in Pollution Incidents -- Signed 24 July 1979.

Instrument of Redlegation of Sections 2(d), 2(f), 2(g), 3(a), and 4(b) of Executive Order 12316 of August 14, 1981 from the U.S. Coast Guard to the Environmental Protection Agency on Response Actions -- Signed 09 October 1981.

MOU between the U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Air Force for the Aerial Application of Dispersants During Oil Spill Cleanup and Recovery Operations--Signed 20 August 1996.

MOU among Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Commerce, Department of Interior, Department of Agriculture, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and Department of Justice concerning the exercise of authority under Section 106 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act -- Signed 2 September 1998.

Summary of Dispersant Agreements in the First Coast Guard District (RRTs I and II)

Summary of In-situ Burning Agreements in the First Coast Guard District (RRTs I and II)

9600 Conversions

For a table of conversions see the [IMH](#) OR

[Metric and U.S. Equivalents](#) and [Conversion Factors](#)

[Online metric converter - US customary & metric conversions for unit measurements](#)

9700 List of Response References

9710 Relevant Statute/Regulations/Authorities List

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), [33 United States Code \(USC\) 1321](#), Section 311 is designated to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of our Nation's waters. To accomplish this, predesignated Federal On-Scene Coordinator's (FOSCs) are provided by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) with full authority to respond to oil and designated hazardous substance spills into or upon navigable waters or adjoining shorelines of the United States. The FOSC is required to initiate enforcement activities for the FWPCA violations. The FWPCA was amended in 1977 and became known as the [Clean Water Act \(CWA\)](#).

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90), [33 USC 2701](#) et seq. amended the CWA.

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[Executive Order 12777, 22 October 1991](#), 59 FR 54757 has delegated the function of designating areas, appointing Area Committee members, determining the information to be included in the Area Contingency Plans, and reviewing and approving Area Contingency Plans to the Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard (through the Secretary of Transportation) for the coastal zone, and to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the inland zone. The U.S. Coast Guard has designated as areas, those portions of the Captain of the Port zones, which are within the coastal zones described in [33 CFR Part 3](#).

Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), [42 USC 9601](#) et. seq delegates the response authority.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), [42 USC 6902](#) et seq. was established to ensure that hazardous wastes are disposed of properly. It mandates regulations to trace hazardous wastes from the point of generation through final disposal (cradle-to-grave) and to assure that waste disposal practices do not pose a threat to humans or the environment.

The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) Office of Compliance and Inspection has the statutory authority to respond to and investigate all oil and hazardous materials spills and to use any means available to prevent damage to Rhode Island waters and its environment. (Water Pollution [Title 46, Chapter 12](#) and the [Oil Pollution Control Regulations](#)).

Environmental Response Fund: This is a fund within the Rhode Island State general fund that shall be administered by the general treasurer in accordance with the same laws and fiscal procedures as the general funds of the state. The fund shall consist of such sums that the state may, from time to time, appropriate, or sums recovered by any action brought under the authority of Hazardous Waste Management, [Title 23, Chapter 19.1](#) of the general laws (not to exceed 5 million dollars). The RIDEM shall prepare and adopt rules and regulations and establish procedures consistent with the purpose of the Environmental Response Fund.

The following is a listing of current Rhode Island environmental laws and regulations:

Industrial Property Remediation and Reuse Act, [Title 23, Chapter 19.14](#)

Groundwater Protection, [Title 42, Chapter 13.1](#)

Department of the Environment, [Title 42, Chapter 17.1](#)

Administrative Procedures, [Title 42, Chapter 35](#)

[Rules and Regulations for the Investigation and Remediation of Hazardous Material Releases](#)

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MADEP) has the responsibility to develop and implement a program to protect the public and environment from harmful effects of releases of oil and hazardous materials (Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 21E, [Massachusetts Oil and Hazardous Material Release Prevention and Response Act](#)). Since the law was enacted, the MADEP has focused on establishing systems for incident response, for the management of sites where hazardous materials have been improperly discarded and for management of the 21E bond funds (The 21E bond funds (25 million dollars) is an obligation bond fund designated for the response to pollution, emergency response for waste sites and the discovery and investigation of

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problem wastes sites and potential waste sites).

The MADEP published regulations (Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP), [310 CFR 40](#)) to establish procedures and requirements for any person required by M.G.L. c. 21E to notify the Department of a release or threat of release of oil and/or hazardous material. The MCP also applies to any other person who takes one or more response actions with respect to a site from or at which a release of oil and/or hazardous material has occurred or where a threat of release of oil and/or hazardous material exists.

Under OPA 90, the responsible party has primary responsibility for cleanup of a discharge. The response shall be conducted in accordance with their applicable response plan. Section 4201(a) of OPA 90 states that an owner or operator of a tank vessel or facility participating in removal efforts shall act in accordance with the National Contingency Plan and the applicable response plan required. Section 4202 of OPA 90 states that these response plans shall be consistent with the requirements of the National Contingency Plan and Area Contingency Plans and:

- ❑ Identify the qualified individual having full authority to implement removal actions, and require immediate communications between that individual and the appropriate Federal official and the persons providing personnel and equipment pursuant to clause (iii);
- ❑ Identify, and ensure by contract or other means approved by the President, the availability of private personnel and equipment necessary to remove to the maximum extent practicable a worst case discharge (including a discharge resulting from fire or explosion), and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge;
- ❑ Describe the training, equipment testing, periodic unannounced drills, and response actions of persons on the vessel or at the facility, to be carried out under the plan to ensure the safety of the vessel or facility and to mitigate or prevent the discharge, or the substantial threat of a discharge;
- ❑ Be updated periodically; and
- ❑ Be resubmitted for approval after each significant change.

Response Plans: Each owner or operator of a tank vessel or facility required by OPA 90 to submit a response plan shall do so in accordance with applicable regulations. Facility and tank vessel response plan regulations, including plan requirements, are located in [33 CFR Parts 154](#) and [155](#), respectively.

Oil Spill Liability: As defined in OPA 90, each responsible party for a vessel or a facility from which oil is discharged, or which poses a substantial threat of a discharge, into or upon the navigable waters or adjoining shorelines of the U.S. or the Exclusive Economic Zone is liable for the removal costs and damages specified in Subsection (b) of Section 1002 of OPA 90.

Any removal activity undertaken by a responsible party must be consistent with the provisions of the NCP, the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP), the Area Contingency Plan, and the applicable response plan required by OPA 90. If directed by the FOSC at any time during removal activities, the responsible party must act accordingly.

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Chemical Release Liability: Each responsible party for a vessel or facility from which a hazardous substance is released, or which poses a substantial threat of release, is liable for removal costs as specified in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), [42 USC 9601](#) et seq.).

[Federal Statutes/Regulations](#)

[State of Massachusetts](#)

[State of Rhode Island](#)

9720 Relevant Instructions/Guidelines/Standard Procedures and Practices List

The U.S. Coast Guard [National Pollution Funds Center \(NPFC\)](#) administers the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) and the portion of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) funding accessible to the U.S. Coast Guard. These funds are used to support liability and compensation regimes pertaining to pollution from oil and hazardous substances, respectively.

9730 Geographic Response Plans (TBD)

9740 Technical References List

9740.1 [NCP Product List](#)

Section 311(d)(2) of the Clean Water Act and Section 4201(a) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 require the preparation of a “schedule” of dispersants, other chemicals, and other spill mitigating devices and substances, if any, that may be authorized for use on oil discharges. EPA prepares and maintains this schedule, known as the NCP Product Schedule. Vendors, response personnel, other federal agencies, state agencies, and the public request and use Product Schedule information. The listing of a product on the NCP Product Schedule does not constitute approval of the product.

9740.2 [Catalog of Crude Oil & Oil Product Properties](#)

This catalogue provides data on various physical-chemical properties of crude oils and petroleum products. The properties that are reported are those that will likely determine the environmental behavior and effects of spilled oil. The oils are arranged in alphabetical order.

9740.3 [CHRIS Manual](#)

The Chemical Hazards Response Information System (CHRIS) is designed to provide information needed for decision-making by responsible Coast Guard personnel during emergencies that occur during the water transport of hazardous chemicals. CHRIS also provides much information that can be used by the Coast Guard in its efforts to achieve better safety procedures and to prevent accidents.

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9740.4 [IMH](#)

Roles and responsibilities of the logistics section can be found in the [Incident Management Handbook](#) or [ICS Job Aids](#).

9800 *Reserved*

9900 *Reserved for Area/District*